FBIS DAILY REPORT

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POLISH ENVOY HOPES FOR CONCLUSION TO CSCE

LD272152 Warsaw PAP in English 2021 GMT 27 Jul 83

[Text] [Passage indistinct] The participating states", Poland's representative to the Madrid debates Ambassador Wlodzimierz Konarski told PAP reporter Anna Gembicka.

"Actually, we still face the problem of the [words indistinct] on the part of one of the governments, that is the Government of Malta. We would like to believe, as the 34 participating states and their government representatives do, that this refusal is temporary and that in the interest of the better East-West cooperation and continuation of the CSCE process, Malta will reconsider its position and that within the next few days it will be possible to conclude the Madrid meeting in a formal way, so that the foreign ministers of the participating countries could meet at the beginning of September for a very important, politically extremely important session which would at the same time mark improvement in the East-West relations and signal a more secure and more peaceful Europe.

"Poland is one of the active members of the CSCE process," Ambassador Konarski continued. "Before the CSCE process was started, before the Final Act was adopted in Helsinki, our diplomacy had always been trying to bring about such a meeting of 35 governments. We scored success in this respect because the Helsinki conference ended with an adoption, as we all know, of the Final Act, and on the basis of the final act we develop the process of meetings and diplomatic consultations which was very helpful to all European states as well as the U.S. and Canada.

"Now the Madrid meeting has been an important forum for negotiations between the participating governments. The Polish delegation has been taking an active part in it. At a period of our history which was difficult for People's Poland, we survived in a way a tough period (?at) the Madrid meeting as well, and we have been doing our best to contribute to its success. In the final document of the Madrid meeting, which is about to be adopted, there is a part that has been negotiated with an active participation of our delegation. We are glad that we could help the East as well as the West to better understand each other and to conclude the Madrid meeting in a positive way", Ambassador Konarski said. "The signature of the Madrid document would be the first so significant a step in several years now towards the policy of cooperation and building confidence on our continent. It would reaffirm the will of the state participating in the CSCE process to continue, despite differences, the development of international cooperation and to contribute to the preservation of peace and security in Europe and world [word indistinct]

"In the general political sense, Madrid means a defeat for the cold-war forces striving for confrontation and a victory for those forces, among them Poland and other Warsaw Treaty countries with the Soviet Union, which want to revive the detente process," Ambassador Konarski said at a meeting with newsmen.

BUDAPEST INTERVIEWS MALTESE CSCE DELEGATE

LD291128 Budapest Domestic service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Evarist Saliba remarks in English with superimposed Hungarian translation]

[Text] Malta no longer insists on the convening of a conference on Mediterranean security issues.

This was said by Maltese delegate Evarist Saliba in his telephone interview for tomorrow's "168 Hours" program. As this indicates a change in the island's attitude, you may now hear the most interesting parts of Peter Zentai's interview.

[Begin recording] [Zentai] Your government is putting an obstacle in the way of success finally being attained, as a result of 3 years of laborious work.

[Saliba] This is so, according to (?very many people). But allow me to assure you that even (?in this case) consultations are in progress in the interest of the debate's being resolved. I am consulting with participants of the East and the West alike. We have come forward with a proposal which the others will now study.

[Zentai] What does it say?

[Saliba] The text of the closing document would not change, but it would say something else which we and the other participants could accept with satisfaction.

[Zentai] What would satisfy you?

[Saliba] Very much less than what we would have wanted to attain originally, much less.

[Zentai] Originally, you wanted a conference to be convened that would deal exclusively with military issues in the Mediterranean region.

[Saliba] What I can tell you now is the following: It must be realized that it is not possible to hold this conference of experts because the other participants resolutely reject this. I would propose that the chairman of the session make a statement which, expressing the opinions of the 34 other participants, would say: There will not be a conference of experts, but there is no agreement on this issue. At the same time, we for our part would be satisfied with guarantees according to which the participants would continue to keep in view a certain paragraph of the Helsinki Final Act, namely that the security of the Mediterranean and of Europe are inseparable.

More on Interview

LD302042 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 30 Jul 83

[From the "168 Hours" program]

[Excerpts] We shall continue our program with an interview which, until yesterday, we believed, was going to be a sensation not only nationwide but worldwide. For, our correspondent, Andras Zentai, on Thursday evening telephoned Evarist Saliba, the Maltese ambassador who leads the Maltese delegation to the Madrid CSCE. Zentai learned from him that Malta was willing to move from her earlier rigid stand. It would not demand the convening of a separate conference on the Mediterranean, and thus the obstruction in the way of the successful completion of the Madrid Conference could probably be removed. Until late afternoon yesterday we expected that as a result of the change in the Maltese stand, the agreement would be achieved, but by evening it became clear, regretfully, that there was no compromise yet. We have an interview, however, and this is interesting even if it is certain that the Maltese stand remains unchanged.

[Begin recording] [Zentai] [passage indistinct].

[Saliba, in English with superimposed Hungarian translation]

I certainly do not feel happy. After all, the majority of the states participating in the conference are dissatisfied with my country. I hope, however, that the situation will change soon.

[Zentai] I hear that the other delegates are boycotting you. Is it true?

[Saliba] We had to make a distinction between personal and official contacts.

[Zentai] I hear that they are not willing to even talk to you. It can be terrible.

[Saliba] Well, my situation is not that tragic. However, it is a fact that nowadays there are fewer people who seek my company.

[Zentai] Then please tell me why is your government so dissatisfied with the draft bill of the final document of the conference?

[Saliba] This can be explained in the following way. In the 1975 Helsinki Final Document, a paragraph can be found in the chapter that deals with the military aspects of European security. That paragraph says that, yes, there is a connection between Europe and the security of the Mediterranean. All participants undertook to comply with the proposals concerning the security of the Mediterranean. Regrettably, a paragraph has been left out from the present document's draft proposal referring to the question. The paragraph that has been left out says that the military forces in the Mediterranean have to be reduced.

[Zentai] Sorry for interrupting, but why should this suddenly become a problem for you at the last minute?

[Saliba] Appearances are misleading in this particular case. Indeed, I outlined my reservations in May and June 1982. I do admit, though, that it was only in December 1982 that I suggested that an experts' conference also be held on the military issues of Mediterranean security.

[Zentai] How do you fell about the fact that it is you -- it is your government -- that is now obstructing the successful conclusion of the detailed work that has gone on for 3 years? After all, with the exception of Malta, everyone approves the draft of the final document.

[Saliba] This is, undoubtedly, the way things appear. However, let me assure you that consultations are being held -- in these very minutes, too -- to ensure that a solution is found.

[Zentai] Do you mean consultations between your government and yourself?

[Saliba] No, no. I am consulting the representatives of other governments. We are submitting a proposal that will be examined by the others.

[Zentai] Tell me, what happens if the majority (turns down) this compromise proposal?

[Saliba] That is a good question.

In that case, it would become very difficult to reach an agreement. However, it is also in the interests of the others to ensure that the problem is solved. Consequently, there is a good chance for an agreement to be reached within a short time.

[Zentai] Would you tell us what kind of instruction you received from your government most recently?

[Saliba] To work hard in the interest of a settlement. To work very hard, indeed. We will make compromises, and we hope that the others will do likewise.

[Zentai] Thank you for your replies, Mr Saliba.

[Saliba] Thank you for giving me the opportunity to explain my government's position.

HUNGARIAN DELEGATE'S STATEMENT ON CSCE PROCESS

LD291852 Budapest MTI in English 1731 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Text] Budapest, July 29 (MTI) -- "We are deeply convinced that the peaceful co-existence of countries of diverging social systems and the policy of detente is not a momentary incident in the history of mankind, but the sole realistic and reasonable alternative for every state and all peoples of the world," stressed Gyula Kallai, chairman of the Hungarian Committee for Security and Cooperation in Europe, in a statement given to MTI on the 8th anniversary of the signing of the Helsinki Final Act.

"It is good news for people who are anxious about Europe's future that such agreements are expected to be made in Madrid which will strengthen and further the process started in Helsinki eight years ago by the signing of the Final Act. A conference on confidence building and disarmament in Europe is shortly to be convened.

"The preliminary agreement achieved in Madrid is promising because Hungary was one of the initiators of the Helsinki conference and did everything possible for the steady and full implementation of the Final Act. We consider it a great honour that the participants of the Madrid meeting wish the European cultural conference to be held in Budapest."

Gyula Kallai pointed out: "People who feel some responsibility for the future generation have good reason to be afraid that nuclear arsenal is a real danger both with regard to quantity and quality, and that the deployment of new medium-range U.S. nuclear weapons will threaten the peoples of Europe and other continents with destruction of their thousands-years-old civilization. Not only European peoples are endangered but also every nation of the world because the use of weapons, intended to be "limited", entails consequences that are difficult to foresee and could cause a world catastrophe. We would like the talks which are under way and will be held in the future, to lead to the reduction and destruction of every type of weapon of mass destruction."

"For this reason we are in solidarity with European universal movements struggling for the curbing of the arms race and protesting against the increase of the danger of war, as well as with every social force which declares diverging political views but following conscience is struggling to free our continent and the world from the threat of nuclear war."

NEW USSR REFORM STRENGTHENS CAPITALISM

AU291343 Tirana ATA in English 0925 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Text] Tirana, July 29 (ATA) -- A decree of the leadership of the Soviet revisionist party and government was published in the Soviet press recently. According to it, the giant enterprises and industrial groupings will be given full competences in manipulating and distribution of production. The leaders of these enterprises will be given more power and independence in defining the objectives of production and its selling. As it comes out from the reports, on the basis of this process is the aim to ensure fatter profits. The intensification of the material incentives and various privileges are envisaged in order to encourage this process. This "experiment", as the decree says, will enter in force in January next year and will be applied for big enterprises in some branches of the economy. Such "experiments" are a continuation of the economic reforms applied by the Soviet revisionists to consolidate the capitalist order and the power of the new bourgeoisie.

CARCANI, OTHER LEADERS ATTEND CEREMONIES

AU291957 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Summary] Thousands of cooperative members, agricultural workers, tractor drivers, and others gathered at the open-air theater in Durres to celebrate the victory achieved in the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the wheat production and delivery plan. Their joy was shared with Adil Carcani, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Muho Asllani, first secretary of the Durres District AWP Committee; and others. Team leaders and managers of cooperatives and agricultural enterprises spoke about their work in attaining high wheat, beans, corn yields, and so forth. "Comrade Adil Carcani also addressed those present amidst great enthusiasm".

A ceremony was organized in the sports ground of the city of Lushnje. It was attended by groups representing the district's cooperatives and state farms. "The ceremony was also attended by Lenka Cuko, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and secretary; Sulejman Pepa, first secretary of the Lushnje District AWP Committee; and others." Comrade Lenka Cuko greeted those present in the name of the AWP Central Committee, the Presidium of the People's Assembly, the Council of Ministers, and in the name of Comrade Enver Hoxha personally.

A festive ceremony organized on this occasion at the Palace of Sports in the City of Elbasan was attended among others by Vangjel Cerrava, AWP Central Committee secretary; Pali Miska, first secretary of the Elbasan District AWP Committee; and others.

ALIA RECEIVES NEW NETHERLANDS AMBASSADOR

AU291945 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Text] Ramiz Alia, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, received today Frits Regtdoorzee Greup, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, who presented his credentials . The ceremony was attended by Reiz Malile, minister of foreign affairs; Sihat Tozaj, secretary of the Presidium of the People's Assembly; Andon Berxholli, head of a department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Jovan Antoni, head of the Protocol Branch of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ON VISIT BY GUINEAN PRESIDENT

AU271853 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 24 Jul 83 pp 1, 2

["Joint Communique" on the official, friendly visit of Ahmed Sekou Toure, general secretary of the Guinean Democratic Party, supreme leader of the revolution and president of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea to the People's Republic of Bulgaria, 18-22 July]

[Text] At the invitation of Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Ahmed Sekou Toure, secretary general of the Guinean Democratic Party, supreme leader of the revolution and president of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, paid an official, friendly visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria 18-22 July 1983. He was accompanied by Haja Andree Toure, his wife, and by a party and state delegation.

Ahmed Sekou Toure, secretary general of the Guinean Democratic Party and president of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, laid a wreath and paid his respects at the tomb of Georgi Dimitrov, the outstanding leader of the international communist and workers movement.

The highranking guest visited historical and culturai monuments, as well as tourist projects in Sofia and throughout the country. He was cordially greeted wherever he went.

Official talks were held between Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Ahmed Sekou Toure on a wide range of questions, concerning Bulgarian-Guinean relations and the contemporary international situation.

The following officials participated, on the Bulgarian side, in the aforementioned talks, which proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual respect:

Petur Mladenov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign affairs;

Khristo Khristov, member of the BCP Central Committee and minister of foreign trade;

Nikola Todoriev, member of the BCP Central Committee and minister of power supply;

Aleksandur Petkov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Agroindustrial Union's Central Council;

Dimitur Metodiev, member of the BCP Central Committee and assistant to Comrade Todor Zhivkov;

Boyan Traykov, member of the BCP Central Committee and chief director of BTA;

Vladimir Atanasov, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to Guinea.

The following officials participated in the talks on the Guinean side:

Dr El Hadj Abdoulaye Toure, member of the Politburo of the Guinean Democratic Party and minister of foreign affairs;

Senainon Behanzin, minister of agropastoral farms and agricultural cooperatives and secretary of the Politburo of the Guinean Democratic Party;

Sekou Kaba, member of the Guinean Democratic Party Central Committee and minister of information and ideology;

Alfa Ibrahim Diallo, ambassador and permanent representative of Guinea to the United Nations;

Alfa Bacar Barry, ambassador of Guinea to the People's Republic of Bulgaria;

Mamadou Maxim Camara, director of the cabinet of the Ministry of Cooperation;

Henrietta Gilavogi, National Assembly deputy.

The two leaders briefed each other on the situation in their two countries, as well as on the tasks that are being accomplished in those countries at the present stage of development.

Comrade Ahmed Sekou Toure expressed his high appreciation for the great achievement of the Bulgarian people in building a developed socialist society and in the implementation of the decisions adopted by the 12th BCP Congress, as well as in the fulfillment of the Eighth 5-Year Plan of the country's socioeconomic development.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov expressed his high appreciation for the successes achieved by the Guinean people in the struggle to consolidate their national independence and their economic development, as well as in establishing a just society in the country, based on the people's government, in accordance with the decisions of the 11th Congress of the Guinean Democratic Party.

The two first leaders expressed their satisfaction at the favorable development of the traditional, friendly relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, and stressed their interest in efforts for the further expansion and intensification of these relations.

The importance of interparty and interstate relations on various levels was noted and the importance of relations between mass and public organizations in both countries was stressed.

Special attention was devoted to the state and future prospects for development of economic cooperation. It was ascertained that a number of unutilized opportunities exist in this respect and readiness was expressed to intensify cooperation in the fields of agriculture, industry, prospecting and exploitation of mineral resources, in the sectors of trade and in other areas, cooperation that should be based on a mutually advantageous, long-term basis.

The role of cultural exchange was stressed as a factor for the mutual acquaintance of the two peoples and the joint wish was expressed to encourage this cooperation.

Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and Ahmed Sekou Toure, secretary general of the Guinean Democratic Party and president of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, ascertained with satisfaction that their stands on many basic issues of the international situation are identical or similar.

The two sides expressed their concern about the exacerbation of the international situation, caused by the aggressive and militarist policy of the reactionary, imperialist forces that are forcing the arms race, and the nuclear arms race in particular, which are undermining the process of detente and are provoking conflicts, thus creating considerable danger for world peace.

Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Ahmed Sekou Toure stressed that the arms race, particularly in the nuclear sector and in the sector of others types of mass destruction weapons, is increasing the danger of world war.

The two leaders expressed themselves in support of all proposals aimed at reducing the danger of war, and of nuclear war in particular and declared themselves in favor of the renunciation of the use of force in international relations, according to the UN Charter and resolutions, as well as in favor of the process of detente and international cooperation.

The great importance that the two sides attach to the successful conclusion of the U.S.-USSR Geneva talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic armaments was stressed, as well as to the Vienna negotiations on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe under the strict observance of the principle of parity and equal security. The two sides are calling upon all states to start negotiations -- wherever this is necessary -- in Africa, Asia, and America -- for the settlement of all existing controversial questions in a peaceful and just manner, with a view to establishing cooperation, by strictly observing the independence and sovereignty of each state.

Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Ahmed Sekou Toure expressed themselves in favor of the prompt conclusion of the Madrid meeting on security and cooperation in Europe so as to call a conference on the measures for the consolidation of mutual trust, security, and disarmament in Europe.

The necessity was stressed to consolidate the unity of action of all anti-imperialist forces, of uniting the efforts of all peoples in the struggle to consolidate global peace and international security, for the preservation and development of the process of detente and for stopping the arms race, as well as for achieving universal and full disarmament.

The first leaders of the two countries expressed themselves in support of the proposals to establish nuclear-free zones in Europe, Africa, Asia, and America.

Discussing the situation in Africa, the two leaders welcomed the historical successes of the African peoples in their struggle for political and economic independence and for the liquidation of the results of colonialsm, neoclonialism, racism, and apartheid on their continent.

The two first leaders of their countries denounced the policy of the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa and declared themselves in favor of the full and final liquidation of the disgraceful system of apartheid.

They expressed their unreserved support and solidarity for the liberation movements, recognized by the OAU in their struggle for freedom, equality, and national independence.

Todor Zhivkov and Ahmed Sekou Toure confirmed their solidarity with the struggle of the people of Namibia for freedom and national independence under the leadership of the South-West African People's Organization -- their only legitimate representative. It was stressed that a just solution to the Namibian question can be achieved only through the implementation of the UN resolutions and, in particular, Resolution No 435 of 1978, adopted by the Security Council.

The two sides resolutely denounced the barbaric actions of the racist regime of Pretoria against the People's Republic of Angola, the People's Republic of Mozambique, and the other independent African neighbor countries, and noted the danger that this regime represents for peace in Africa, as well as throughout the world. They insist upon immediate cessation of such actions.

It was pointed out that the imperialist forces are responsible for the preservation of the apartheid regime in the Republic of South Africa and for its insolent aggressive actions against the independence of the African states. The two leaders resolutely denounced the military-political alliance of such forces with the Republic of South Africa and declared themselves in support of full and total sanctions against the Pretoria regime.

The two sides expressed appreciation for the OAU as an important factor in the struggle for the peace, national independence, and social progress of the African states, as well as for its role in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, necolonialism, Zionism, racism, and apartheid, for the consolidation of the political and economic independence of the African states. The two sides resolutely expressed themselves against the attempts of imperialism to destabilize the African states and to weaken their organization. The two leaders expressed great satisfaction at the successful implementation of the OAU's recent 19th session.

Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Sekou Toure expressed their concern about the complication of the situation in Chad. They support the efforts of the OAU for a comprehensive settlement of the problem of Chad on the basis of unity, national pacification, and respect for the territorial integrity and full sovereignty of this state.

As for the question about the situation in the Western Sahara, the two sides welcomed the results achieved at the 19th OAU summit conference in this respect.

The two sides entirely support the OAU and its committee for the organization of a referendum, with the assistance of the United Nations, as regards the self-determination of this area, during which the people of the Western Sahara will have the opportunity freely to express their opinions.

In discussing the situation in the Middle East, Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Ahmed Sekou Toure stressed the fact that tension in this area is a direct result of the aggressive policy conducted by Israel -- a policy of expansion into and occupation of the Arab territories.

The two sides expressed firm support for the struggle of the heroic Arab people of Palestine and of their sole legitimate representative -- the PLO -- and resolutely denounced the genocide practiced by Israel against the people of Palestine, committed with the assistance of the imperialist forces and international Zionism.

The two sides denounced Israel's aggression against Lebanon and declared themselves in favor of preserving the sovereignty and territorial integrity of this country.

The two first leaders declared that a just and lasting peace in the Middle East can be achieved only through the full and final withdrawal of Israel from all Arab territories occupied in 1967 and after that year, and only through securing the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right of self-determination and of establishing their own, independent state, by guaranteeing at the same time the right of existence of all states situated in this area and by convening for this purpose an international conference with the participation of all interested sides. This participation should also include the PLO.

The two sides expressed their support for the proposal to transform the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace and for the prompt implementation of an international conference in conformity with the decisions of the UN General Assembly. The necessity of the joint efforts of all interested sides in connection with achieving this goal was stressed.

The two sides expressed their serious concern about the persistent war between Iran and Iraq. It was stressed that the only sensible way of settling the controversial problems between these two countries is by negotiations. The two sides appealed to the governments of Iran and Iraq to stop immediately the military actions and to begin peace negotiations.

Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Ahmed Sekou Toure stressed the importance of the Nonaligned Movement as an important factor in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, and apartheid, and noted the positive contribution of this movement to the alleviation of tension and to the consolidation of cooperation among peoples, for the reorganization of international economic relations on a just and democratic basis, and for the observance of the right of all states to dispose of their own natural resources. The two sides expressed their high appreciation of the results of the Seventh Conference of the Nonaligned Movement held in New Delhi.

The leaders of the two countries stressed the responsibility of all UN member countries for the further growth of the organization's prestige and for enhancing its role in international relations, for the consolidation of peace and security, for a just settlement of urgent, worldwide problems in accordance with the principles of the UN Charter.

Ahmed Sekou Toure, the president of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, expressed his high appreciation for the consistent and constructive foreign policy conducted by the People's Republic of Bulgaria, a policy aimed at the consolidation of peace and security in Europe and the world, at transforming the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone, into a zone of good-neighborly relations, understanding, and cooperation. He stressed the contribution of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the struggle for detente, peace, and security in Europe and throughout the world, the active support that Bulgaria is rendering to oppressed peoples in their struggle for national liberation and social progress.

Todor Zhivkov expressed his high appreciation for the contribution of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, and apartheid, for the consolidation of the economic and political independence of the African states, for peace and international cooperation.

The two first leaders expressed their appreciation for the results of the visit, which they described as very positive, and noted the great importance of summit meetings for the further mutual enrichment and expansion of relations between the two countries, for the intensification of mutual understanding and cooperation.

Ahmed Sekou Toure, secretary general of the Guinean Democratic Party and president of the Revolutionary People's Republic of Guinea, expressed his great gratitude to Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, to the BCP, the government, and to all Bulgarian people for the warm hospitality and fraternal welcome accorded to the delegation, to Comrade Haja Andree Toure, and to himself, during their stay in Bulgaria.

The secretary general of the Guinean Democratic Party and head of state of Guinea invited the secretary general of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to pay an official, friendly visit to the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov accepted the kind invitation with pleasure. The exact date of the visit will be determined later.

LATIN CONCERN OVER U.S. PLANS 'FULLY GROUNDED'

AU291925 Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Text] Sofia, July 29 (BTA observer D. Shishmanov) -- The apprehensions of the Latin American and world public of an eventual direct military intervention of the United States of America in Nicaragua and other Central American countries are fully grounded.

The verbal escalation of hostility against Nicaragua was followed by unusually lengthy military exercises of the U.S. Armed Forces near the coast of Central America, with massing of thousands of American soldiers in Honduras, whose territory is used as a bridgehead for counterrevolutionary actions against the Sandinista people's democratic regime.

The military blockade of Nicaragua, which practically is envisaged in the plans of the military exercises, is a brutal violation of the international law and the UN Charter and is rife with grave danger for international complications.

The declaration of President Reagan and his closest aides further aggravate the concern. The official refutal of the declaration of the U.S. special envoy in Central America, Richard Stone, who had declared that the American battleships may be given the task of attacking Nicaragua, is not convincing. The refutal is weakened out by other declarations and, above all, by the political and military moves of Reagan's administration. These declarations and moves reveal the real target of the exercises: to exert strong pressure and to threaten Nicaragua with an armed intervention in order to destabilize the people's democratic regime in that country and to encourage and help the armed counterrevolutionary gangs in invading Nicaragua. Many facts reveal, too, the intention of the United States of America to undertake direct military interference in Nicaragua by using the territory of Honduras. The escalation of terror and the offensive against the national liberation anti-imperialist movements in Central America, in order to keep in power the antipopular dictatorship cliques in Central America is another goal of the military exercises.

HUSAK RETURNS FROM USSR VACATION 31 JUL

LD311628 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1600 GMT 31 Jul 83

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, returned home from the Soviet Union today. He has been on vacation in the USSR at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

CALL FOR 'LENINIST STYLE' OF MANAGEMENT

AU281010 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 23 Jul 83 p 1

[Editorial: "Leninist Style"]

[Excerpts] The tasks of our times require the concentration of the best and most efficient forces, the fullest utilization of the working people's abilities, experience and initiative for fulfilling the 16th CPCZ Congress Program, and the systematic pursuance and ensurance of all-social interests.

Management is undoubtedly one of the most exacting activities. Important and exacting tasks are being entrusted to managers, as are enormous social means, but above all to large collectives of people, whose members are not bound together by common interests, but also have a number of individual features, fates, different abilities, and varying opinions. Obviously, it is not easy to merge different individuals into a monolithic collective pursuing a common goal. Obviously, one must be able to understand people and their needs and be attentive and sensitive to them; know how to handle, convince, and win them; and be able to encourage and praise them in time, but also to admonish or punish them, if necessary. No, we are not calling for some conflictless idylls in the working collectives, but for consolidating the collectives and their comradely relations, and for establishing an exacting atmosphere that will promote honest, selfless and, above all, good work, and that will be detrimental to irresponsibility, bad work, sloppiness, or even parasitism and enrichment at the cost of the society.

There are many ways to achieve this state of affairs. One of the most significant is by consistently implementing one of the pivotal principles of socialism -- remuneration according to work accomplished. It should become self-evident that everybody has the right to the material standards that correspond to the quantity and quality of his socially useful work. In this sense, the 16th congress spoke of pushing through the principle of merit. However, we still have management workers -- and quite a number of them -- who make no use of the opportunities granted them by the Set of Measures for Improving the System of the Planned Management of National Economy, who do not sufficiently differentiate remunerations but, quite to the contrary, uphold the leveling principle, which is both economically and morally-politically harmful.

A person who wants to be a good manager must meet a lot of requirements. To be one, he must know the things he is deciding upon, he must have organizational talent, and, above all, he must put into practice the Leninist style of work. And this style is characterized by creativity, knowledge and experience of the cadres, and the art of working with people, winning their trust, and leading them in their work.

Some managers believe that how they work is their own professional business. To a certain extent, this is true. But the main thing determining the nature of their management activity is the principle that every management link and level and every form of organizational work is both a tool for tying the party to the masses and the means of the party's influence on the masses.

If, for instance, a manager verbally recognizes the force of collectivism and the collective mind and experience, but in practice rejects the people's justified suggestions and opinions, suppresses their initiative, and behaves superciliously, haughtily, and immodestly, then he is in obvious conflict not only with theory and practice. He is, above all, in conflict with the party's policy -- with the principles of the Leninist style of work, which reject subjectivism, immodesty, and other abuses which, deplorably, still appear to a certain extent among certain workers.

Who is to decide whether this or that body, this or that institution, or this or that leading management worker consistently applies the Leninist style of work? The reply is easy: this is decided by practice, and again by practice. Practice securely determines the criteria of efficiency in all spheres of activities, including organizational and management activities. Let us ask in every workplace the basic question: Is the style of work applied by us contributing to efficiency, thrift, and fulfillment of the pivotal tasks of building the advanced socialist society? Is this style creative and long-term, is it helping to point out new problems in time and correctly, and seeking new solutions that correspond both to the present and to the future needs of society? Is it helping involve broad people's masses in activity and social engagement, is it expanding and deepening socialist democracy, is it broadening the scope for consistent control, for implementation of criticism and self-criticism? Is it helping eliminate shortcomings, errors, and mistakes, is it creating an atmosphere that is unappeasable as regards these shortcomings and the antisocial activities of certain individuals? Is it helping us move forward?

All this is certainly essential in our activity, in our work; and if we pursue these goals -- specified in the formulations of the congress program and at the individual CPCZ Central Committee sessions -- with communist authenticity, honesty, modesty, civic honesty, and such a tool as Leninist style, then the results must materialize.

We still have sectors where we must progress far more strikingly than to date; we must particularly improve direct management. At the Prague city conference of Communists, Comrade Gustav Husak said in this connection that there is too much routine from the center downward, but too little effective, operational, responsible decisionmaking and effective control; and that this routine and formalism, the hackneyed approaches and soulless phrases, must be uprooted everywhere, and a rational approach pushed through.

HONECKER HOLDS TALK WITH USSR'S KULIKOV

LD291507 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1400 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Text] Berlin 29 Jul (ADN) -- The general secretary of the SED Central Committee Erich Honecker, chairman of the State Council and of the GDR National Defense Council, on Friday received the GDR commander-in-chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact, Marshal of the Soviet Union Kulikov, who is visiting the GDR, for a talk.

Marshall of the Soviet Union Kulikov passed on the most fraternal greetings of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Yuriy Andropov, which Erich Honecker warmly reciprocated.

During the talks, issues relating to further raising the fighting power and combat readiness of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact were discussed. The meeting was also attended by member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, Army General Heinz Hoffmann, minister of national defense, and Colonel General Fritz Streletz, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the Main Staff of the National People's Army.

MITTAG SPEECH AT MONCADA BARRACKS CEREMONY

AU280833 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Jul p 5

[Speech by SED Politburo member Guenter Mittag in Mangos de Baragua at a meeting with the First Infantry Division of Cuba's Revolutionary Armed Forces on 25 July]

[Text] Permit me to convey to you, the members of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of the Republic of Cuba, the most cordial greetings from Comrade Erich Honecker, General secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

We realize what responsible tasks the soldiers and officers of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of the Republic of Cuba have to solve to protect and safeguard your country against all attacks of imperialism, and with how much devotion and dedication they are performing their service. It is of supreme importance for the cause of socialism, and thus for the safeguarding of peace, that the socialist flag is flying here on Cuban soil and that it is being held high and defended with the revolutionary fighting spirit of the whole people.

Evidence of Unfaltering Courage

Yesterday we were able to familiarize ourselves with historical places of the revolutionary struggle of the Cuban people. This is impressive evidence of unfaltering revolutionary fighting spirit and courage, evidence of the deep conviction of the justice of our revolutionary cause, evidence of the struggle, and evidence of the victory. Few began this struggle 30 years ago by storming the Moncada. Millions are carrying on the struggle today. The sign given at that time by the courage and the confidence of victory of the revolutionary fighters was understood by the people.

The history of the Moncada is a symbol of the victorious struggle of the Cuban revolution. From a fortress of the anti-people Batista dictatorship, from a cruel dungeon, it was turned into a site of learning and of well-being of the children.

Today power is wielded in Cuba no longer by an anti-people, capitalist exploiters regime, but by the people themselves. Today Cuba has developed from one of the most underdeveloped countries of the region to a socialist agricultural-industrial state with a modern industry and an efficient agriculture. On this basis, social security for everyone, public education, and public health service have reached a high level.

The achievements of socialism are coining the face of a new Cuba. We would like to congratulate you, dear Cuban comrades, from the bottom of our heart on these great achievements.

These are historical facts which can no longer be undone by anyone. Cuba is today a sovereign, socialist free state which enjoys a high international standing. Cuba is fraternally linked with the Soviet Union and with the other socialist countries. Cuba is an invincible bastion of socialism.

The communists and the people of the GDR are highly pleased that close and fraternal relations exist between the SED and the Communist Party of Cuba, between the GDR and the Republic of Cuba. These are relations in the political, ideological, and economic, as well as in the cultural field. They have dynamically developed further on a qualitatively new level since the conclusion of the Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation in 1980. We will continue to further deepen them.

New stimuli for strengthening the cooperation between our two parties and countries always emanate from the meetings between their leading politicians and statesman, Erich Honecker and Fidel Castro. These are meetings which pass in a traditional atmosphere of friendship and fraternity, which are marked by mutual trust and agreement on all questions that are discussed.

All this serves to strengthen socialism and safeguard peace. To avert a nuclear inferno from mankind and to lastingly safeguard peace -- that is indeed the most important task now. The most aggressive circles of imperialism, especially the United States, have increasingly exacerbated the international situation by their course of confrontation and intensified armament. They want to turn back the wheel of history. But the wheel of history cannot be turned back.

The imperialist policy of a "crusade against communism," of fanning tensions in various regions of the world, and of interference in the internal affairs of other states has no future whatsoever. This also applies to attempts to replace the advantageous cooperation of states on equal terms by boycott and economic sanctions.

No New Missles of the United States in Europe

Against this policy stands the prudent and responsible attitude of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries allied to it. This policy is aimed at reducing and eventually eliminating the arms race and primarily the danger of the outbreak of a nuclear war. This is the objective of the proposals contained in the Prague declaration of the Warsaw Pact countries. This is the objective of the proposals of the USSR that are aimed at a nuclear armaments freeze. The GDR fully and entirely supports these proposals, and is always aware of its special responsibility on the borderline between the states of the Warsaw Pact and those of imperialist NATO.

The year 1983 must not become the year of the deployment of new U.S. intermediate-range weapons in Western Europe. To prevent this -- that is the end to which the efforts of the Soviet Union, the countries of the socialist community, and of the GDR, as well as the endeavors of all peace-loving forces in our continent are directed.

The Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact states allied to it have unequivocally declared that they will never allow the United States and NATO to achieve military superiority and that they will take appropriate countermeasures in the event of the deployment of new U.S. missiles.

In the interest of strengthening socialism, the GDR working people, led by the SED, are making great efforts to implement the decisions of the 10th SED Party Congress. In the first half of 1983 the produced national income was raised 4 percent compared with the corresponding period of last year, and industrial goods production was increased 4.5 percent. At the same time, labor productivity went up 5.3 percent. The specific consumption of energy, raw materials, and industrial materials was reduced by 8 percent. All this characterizes the consistent and persistent struggle to further increase the performances of the national economy, to thus create the prerequisites for further development in all sectors of social life, the suppling of the people, as well as housing construction, education, culture, the public health sector, and the strengthening of our defense capacity.

The Weapons Are in the Right Hands

"No chance to the enemy" -- under this motto the National People's Army, the protection and security organs of the GDR, and the militia detachments of the workers class are constantly enhancing their preparedness to defend their socialist homeland.

Strengthening the GDR's defense capacity has become the cause of the whole people. Here the militia detachments of the workers class, which were founded 30 years ago upon the initiative of the party, play an outstanding role. They have proved their worth in many situations, particularly in securing the GDR state border on 13 August 1961.

You see, dear comrades, although we are fighting in different regions of the world that are separated by a great distance, we are united by the great joint goals of socialism, happiness for the peoples, safeguarding of world peace, and anti-imperialist solidarity. In this struggle we will be victorious. Venceremos! [rendered in Spanish]

As a symbol of the fact that the arms in our GDR as well in your country of Cuba are in the right hands, in the hands of the workers, in the hands of the people, I am handing over to the members of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of the Republic of Cuba this historical weapon and this combat banner.

HOFFMANN MEETS WITH SKDA OFFICIAL IN LEIPZIG

LD310242 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 0900 GMT 30 Jul 83

[Excerpts] GDR defense minister, Army General Heinz Hoffmann, had a meeting with Major General (Viktor Gorbachev), chairman of the bureau of the Sports Committee of the Allied Armies [SKDA], and other representatives of the SKDA member armies in Leipzig today. The guests are in Leipzig to attend the seventh gymnastics and sports festival. Army sportsmen, Army Gen Hoffmann said, had made great efforts in order to employ physical culture and sport more effectively in order to increase fighting strength and combat readiness and the sensible use of soldiers' leisure time. Army Gen Hoffmann said he was convinced that the visit by SKDA representatives to Leipzig would help to further deepen cooperation between the sports organizations of the allied armies.

BRIEFS

PRC ARMY ANNIVERSARY -- Berlin, 29 Jul (ADN) -- On the occasion of the 56th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, the military attache at the Embassy of the People's Republic of China in the GDR, Ding Feipeng gave a cocktail party in Berlin on Friday. Deputy Minister for National Defense, Admiral Wilhelm Ehm, and generals and officers of the GDR National People's Army accepted the invitation. Also present were heads of diplomatic missions accredited in the GDR and military and defense attaches. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1637 GMT 29 Jul 83 LD]

PRINTING MACHINES FOR PRC -- As a result of the study visit by an expert delegation of the printing industry of the PRC to the GDR for several weeks, agreements were reached on the supply of Planeta sheet-fed offset machines from the "Werner Lamberz" Polygraph Combine in Leipzig for the years 1983 and 1984. These machines will be used in big printing shops in the PRC. Further talks on the expansion of relations between the corresponding organizations of both countries are planned in the PRC. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 Jul 83 p 2 AU]

WORKING PLAN WITH HUNGARY -- On 15 July a visit of several days by Antal Kovacs, chairman of the National Water, Power, and Hydrologic Engineering Bureau, concluded. In meetings and talks with Hans Reichelt, GDR minister for environmental protection and water management, the Hungarian guest was briefed on the good results of the cooperation between the two countries. As a result of the talks, a working plan was signed for the years 1984-85 that provides for the further development of cooperation in research, planning, and development on over 20 subjects in the field of water management. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16/17 Jul 83 p 2 AU]

CAPITAL EQUIPMENT RENEWAL -- By 1985 the GDR's metalworking industry will technically renew one fourth of its machine inventory. According to Wolfgang Gress, state secretary in the State Planning Commission, this is tantamount to the emergence of new production installations commensurate with the advanced scientific-technical level. He said the most effective bases for modernization are microelectronic solutions. Through the simultaneous [word indistinct] and the application of industrial robots, the productivity of the equipment will increase by an average of 30 percent. To make these installations fully effective it will be necessary to utilize them longer per calendar day than heretofore. [Excerpts] [East Berlin Domestic Service in German 0800 GMT 28 Jul 83 DW]

HARVEST PROGRESS REPORT -- Under the prevalent sunny and dry weather conditions, the Republic's peasants over the weekend continued the harvest without delay. As of tonight, the grain had been mowed and threshed on about 700,000 hectares: thus, more than one fourth of the grain is already in storage. There was much progress in Cottbus and Leipzig Bezirke, where as much as one third of the grain acreage has been harvested. In Halle, Neubrandenburg, and Magdeburg Bezirke, the peasants used every hour to harvest winter rye as a priority task. Everywhere many thousand village inhabitants helped the peasants to rapidly bring in the harvest. [Excerpt] [East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1730 GMT 24 Jul 83 DW]

ORF REPORTS MEMBERS OF PEACE MOVEMENT ARRESTED

AU291314 Vienna ORF Teletext in German 1305 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Excerpt] Budapest -- Three members of the independent Hungarian peace movement have been taken into custody by the police. As a spokesman for the movement stated today, the demonstrators wanted to declare streets and squares as nuclear-free zones in a "symbolic action."

COMMITTEE TO COMBAT ALCOHOLISM ESTABLISHED

LD292215 Budapest MTI in English 1729 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Text] Budapest, July 29 (MTI) -- A state committee to combat alcoholism was set up in the parliament building Friday. Istavan Sarlos, member of the HSWP Political Committee, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the committee, discussed targets and Janos Hantos, general secretary of the Hungarian Red Cross, announced that seven sub-committees will be set up before September 30, to rally representatives from the professions. Immediate aims of the sub-committees include the assessment of the government programme on the curbing of harmful tendencies. At a session in November the state committee will sum up proposals and comments which will be forwarded to the Council of Ministers. The regulations and work plan of the state committee were approved.

NEPSZABADSAG: 'FAVORABLE DEVELOPMENT' IN POLAND

AU291415 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 23 Jul 83 p 7

[Gabor Miklos article from Warsaw, dated 22 July 1983; "Poland: Hope Is Returning"]

[Excerpt] A System of Democratic Institutions

A number of restrictive measures were in operation in Poland during the state of emergency. These were not directed against society, against broad strata of the population, but against those who pursued hostile activity. Some of the restrictions were not applied and others were gradually slackened and then terminated. The state of emergency itself was suspended on 31 December 1982.

A prominent role was bestowed on the Armed Forces in defending the socialist order. They ensured that calm was maintained, and numerous well-trained, experienced communist officers assisted public administration and the organization of production. The Army did not, however, assume the role of state or political organs, but only supported their function. The Sejm also pursued a very assiduous activity: It adopted a range of important new laws and measures that strengthened the system of institutions of socialist democracy. The supervisory role of parliamentary councils were also able to report a similar development.

In the process of stabilization, the new mass organizations are playing an increasingly large role. The new People's front organization, the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth, which provides scope for political activity for all citizens who stand on the footing of the socialist order -- party members and nonparty people and believers and atheists alike -- grew out of the citizens' committees formed in the final days of 1981.

The emergence of new trade unions is of particular significance. The trade union law adopted in October 1982 has ended the divided nature of workers' collectives and made possible the emergence of organizations that represent the interests of the working people in a worthy manner. It will be remembered that the counterrevolutionary forces used the division of the trade union movement, Solidarity, as their main base, and illegal groups are threatening the activists of the new trade unions. Nonetheless, the more than 16,000 plant trade unions have 3 million members today and a trade union association is in operation in two branches, among the miners and the working people of state farms.

Striving For a Dialogue

The Polish communists and forces wanting to act for the good of the country regard winning over disappointed people who have become indifferent, the "silent majority," as their main task. They feel that, following the fact that hostile forces have gradually lost ground, it is possible by now to win over as many Polish patriots as possible for a positive program. In this situation, the hostile groups forced underground are becoming more and more isolated. And this is not altered even by the fact that their principal supporter, the system of Western radio stations that transmit in Polish -- primarily Radio Free Europe -- continues the incitement.

From the viewpoint of the country's fate, the development of relations between the state and the Church is an issue of great importance -- a considerable portion of the population consists of believing Catholics in Poland. The leadership values highly the sober attitude of the patriotic-minded Church hierarchy and clergy and regards cooperation and a dialogue on vital issues of the nation as unavoidable. The course of the visit by Pope John Paul II in June is judged in Poland as proof of the possibility of such cooperation. It is regarded as a favorable sign also that organized counterrevolutionary groups could no longer win over for their slogans the masses of believers that participated in individual events.

Such a favorable development of the circumstances has made it possible for the Military Council for National Salvation to end its activity, after 1 and 1/2 years, and to terminate the state of emergency. Stabilization, the restoration of socioeconomic life in Poland, has not yet been concluded. That is why it was necessary to adopt a number of measures to ensure the smooth functioning of production in the key industrial sectors in the coming period and prevent the existing hostile groups, which are capable of anything, from using the democratic institutions of higher education and plant management for their dangerous objectives. The measures now implemented legally forestall adventurous behavior.

At the same time, the Sejm granted a public amnesty for people who have been misled, who have become involved in hostile acts. The amnesty does not apply to the group of undaunted adversaries of socialism.

The struggle continues under new, more favorable conditions.

The writer of this article is spending his third consecutive summer in Warsaw. The scope of an article is insufficient to show all the differences A counterrevolutionary attack hung in the air in the "hot summer" of 1981. Last summer was already a period of a gradual relaxation of the state of emergency and an initial recovery of the economy, although underground groups still tried to take their supporters into the streets. This July is already a month of optimism. As Wojciech Jaruzelski said in his speech on Thursday: "Hope is returning to Poland."

PROSECUTOR'S OFFICES CONTINUE AMNESTY RELEASES

TRYBUNA LUDU Report

AU290827 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 27 Jul 83 pp 1, 5

[PAP report: "More and More People Are Taking Advantage of the Amnesty")

[Text] 26 July was another day of implementing the amnesty law.

Both courts and prosecutor's offices examined cases to which the amnesty law could be applicable. As a result, further groups of convicted and arrested persons left their places of detention. They included people who had committed offenses against the legal order of martial law and against militarization, and also persons who committed offenses for political motives -- either in connection with a strike or a protest action. On Tuesday, 27 persons were completely released from sentence. Further decisions were also made to dismiss some criminal proceedings. This involved 38 persons who had committed offenses of a political nature, including 1 woman and 3 adolescents, and 102 people who had unknowingly committed common offenses. This last group included 6 women and 4 adolescents. In addition, 70 persons in this latter category of offenses were released from sentences that they had already received. Finally, the sentences of 9 persons were halved in accordance with the law.

Prosecutor's offices on 26 July also continued to examine cases falling under their scope. Over 80 persons were released from the temporary detention they had been given earlier.

Those emerging to freedom will no doubt encounter many problems. The basic problem is to find employment matching a person's profession and qualifications. It is worth recalling here the law on special legal regulations during the combating of the socioeconomic crisis. This law foresees that the Council of Ministers will have the power to introduce the obligation for certain categories of socialized plants to employ persons who have been directed to them by employment exchanges. This will enable persons leaving penal institutions to take up employment, which will be the first step toward a return to citizens' life.

PAP on Releases

LD292154 Warsaw PAP in English 2019 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Text] Warsaw 29 July -- Sixty-seven persons convicted for politically-motivated offenses, including six women and two juveniles, have been already freed under the amnesty law by July 29 inclusive, a press spokesman for the Ministry of Justice told PAP. Sentences have been halved for other twenty-six offenders.

Court rulings also refer to discontinuation of legal proceedings carried out in such cases. 153 such preceedings have been discontinued for the first week under the amnesty act.

Under martial law over 2,500 people were convicted for politically-motivated offenses, and not a small number of them were given unconditional jail sentences. Many of them, however, took advantage of clemency under the provisions of the resolution passed by the Council of State on last December 20, so that on the day the amnesty law came into force only 190 persons were imprisoned for their politically-motivated offences. All of them came under the provisions of the law.

According to the Ministry of Justice, 125 of these convicts meet conditions to have their sentences fully remitted and the remaining offenders will have their sentences halved.

POLICE DISPERSE WARSAW MASS RALLY 31 JUL

NC312019 Paris AFP in English 2018 GMT 31 Jul 83

[Text] Warsaw, July 31 (AFP) -- For the first time since the state of siege was lifted less than two weeks ago, police intervened here tonight to break up a mass rally. The gathering of several hundred persons was at the cross of flowers of Saint Anna's Church, a traditional rendezvous for former members of the banned trade union organisation Solidarity.

The crowd chanted pro-Solidarity and anti-government slogans and sang songs that included the names of Solidarity leader Lech Walesa and underground leader Zbigniew Bujak.

Police vehicles arrived on the scene and shortly after 9 p.m. local a police official ordered the crowd to break up, telling them via loud-hailer that the meeting was a banned one. When the order had no result, police with drawn truncheons began breaking up the meeting, carrying out identity checks and making a number of arrests. About 100 members of the crowd however remained gathered about the flower cross.

In Gdansk, former independent union chief Lech Walesa said Sunday night that the banned trade union federation "Solidarity" will celebrate the third anniversary of the Gdansk agreements on Aug. 31, in which the communist regime briefly allowed independent labor unions. But it was the job of Solidarity's underground leaders to tell Poles how to mark the anniversary, not his job, he told a newsman who phoned him.

There was no hurry for the members of Soldiarity's National Coordinating Committee (the TKK) to come out of hiding because they would be allowed until Oct 31 to do that under terms of the amnesty, Mr Walesa said. "Their decision (whether to stay underground or not) will depend on how the situation develops," he said.

NEW UNION TO REPLACE VISUAL ARTISTS UNION

LD292135 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Text] A meeting has taken place at the PZPR Central Committee of the heads of the Central Committee Culture Department with representatives of the authorities and members of initiating groups of the new socialist unions and visual artists associations that are being set up. The meeting was held because of the need to discuss the situation that has arisen in the visual arts milieu in connection with the coming into force of the decision to dissolve the Union of Polish Visual Artists and the most urgent tasks resulting for administrative bodies and the creative associations being set up.

Those assembled were informed that in order to guarantee the collective and individual interests and rights of the visual artists milieu the minister of culture and art, in agreement with the minister of finances and other state administration bodies, on July established a state organization -- Sztuka Polska [Polish Art] -- which will take over the economic, supply, and social activities previously carried out by the former Union of Polish Visual Artists. The organization will be headed by a supervisory council appointed by the minister of culture and art. It will be comprised of representatives of the newly-created unions of visual artists.

STUDENTS UNION PREVENTS GRANTS SYSTEM CHANGES

LD311910 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 31 Jul 83

[Text] By a decision of the minister of science, higher education, and technology, the change in the university grants system announced for 1 October has been postponed. In accordance with the higher education act currently in force, it can only be carried out in agreement with the minister of finances and the supreme bodies of the national student organizations. The lack of agreement with the Supreme Council of the Union of Polish Students [ZSP] makes it impossible to carry out changes made essential by a large number of students not eating in student canteens or living in student halls.

In April this year the ministry, already wanting to remedy this situation, proposed changes to the grants system. In consultations with youth organizations all -- apart from the ZSP -- agreed with the assumptions of the new system. These general changes were to consist of a cut in payments for using the canteens and living in student halls, with a simultaneous cut in grants. The highest grant would have amounted to Z6,500 instead of the former Z8,700.

CREDITORS ATTEND MEETING IN PARIS 29 JUL

LD300944 Warsaw PAP in English 0707 GMT 30 Jul 83

[By PAP correspondent Marek Ostrowski]

[Text] Paris 29 July -- The "Paris Club", that is representatives of 16 governments of Western countries which are Poland's creditors (the U.S., Canada, major EEC countries, Japan, Switzerland, Austria, Spain and Scandinavian countries) met in Paris today. The participants in this top secret meeting, which is not attended by Poland, are expected, in the opinion of financial circles in Paris, to examine the possibilities to resume negotiations with Poland after 18 months of their suspension (the "Paris Club" has abode by its decision of January 14, 1982, on freezing talks as part of sanctions imposed against Poland after the declaration of martial law).

The situation has clearly changed today. Financial circles point to the fact that the number of countries coming out in favour of resuming negotiations with Poland is growing. According to the information published by the Agence Economique et Financiere, a specialist bulletin issued in Paris, only the U.S. out of Poland's creditor countries rejects the possibility to lift economic sanctions against Poland. Washington's representatives are expected "to explain their stand in detail" during this meeting.

Washington's stand exerts a significant influence on the whole "Paris Club." In spite of the fact that little is known about the course of Western consultations, in observers' opinion, it is hard to expect a true opening towards Poland.

The "Paris Club" meeting continued tonight, but a press communique on its results is expected rather tomorrow or even on Monday.

A spokesman of the French director of the treasury (France's representative performs the function of the club's chairman) told the PAP correspondent that the to-date course of discussion indicates that the creditor countries are basically ready to resume talks on rescheduling payments of Polish debts and are examining the economic situation in Poland.

GOVERNMENT PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES MARKET SUPPLIES

LD311632 Warsaw PAP in English 1433 GMT 31 Jul 83

["Moves To Boost Durable Consumer Goods Production" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw 31 July -- Poland's market of industrial consumer goods lags clearly behind food supply and comes to the fore of the country's economic problems. To avert the trend, a recent session of the Government Presidium has passed decisions aimed at improving the supply of industrial goods.

A recent government planning commission report pointed to a clear fall in the market supply of industrial goods (from about 61 per cent in 1978 to 52.7 per cent in 1982) as well as a 24-per cent drop in the supply of these goods per capita of the population.

Investment [word indistinct] are indicated as the main source of the trend. When in the years 1978-82 Poland's national income decreased by more than 25 per cent, consumption went down by 13 per cent and investments shrank by more than a half.

Among the government measures calculated by check the trend, special priorities for some branches, mainly the light industry, are particularly important. In the second half of this year, light industry enterprises manufacturing fabrics, rugs, clothes and garments as well as rubber (?footwear) [words indistinct] an extra of 5.6 billion zlotys for pay spendings.

Hard currency funds for import of indispensable raw materials and components for the production of consumer articles will be increased by 5 million dollars in the third quarter and by 25 million dollars in the fourth quarter of the year.

The president of Narodowy Bank Polski is to verify credit agreements to promote those earmarked for the development of specially needed marketables. Meanwhile the material economy minister [words indistinct] to correct the supply structure of raw and production materials to stimulate the production of consumer goods.

CONTRACT PRICE INCREASES BANNED 1 AUG-31 DEC

LD291818 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Text] The Council of Ministers has issued a decree banning increases in contract prices of consumer and capital goods [wyroby zaopatrzeniowe i inwestycyjne] produced by units of the socialized economy for the period 1 August to 31 December.

The prices of these goods will not be allowed to exceed those in force on 31 July. An exception is the situation where for reasons beyond the producer's control -- for example of change in the price of raw materials -- production costs increase. In such cases, the price cannot increase by more than a sum corresponding to the increase in costs. The introduction of the above ban is a practical application of one of the articles of the special legal regulations act.

The Council of Ministers decree will be published in the Official Gazette which should come out at the beginning of next week.

ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE REPORTS FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES

LD312023 Warsaw PAP in English 1705 GMT 31 Jul 83

[Text] Warsaw 31 July -- The Polish economic weekly ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE said in its latest edition that "Poland's foreign trade turnover in current prices rose by more than 17 per cent and in the 1982 prices -- by 14.5 per cent over the first half of 1983, comparing with the first half of 1982, which means a clear increase in trade with foreign countries.

"Taking into account the small volume of trade in the first half of 1982, the growth rate has to be considered as moderate," said ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE, basing its report on official data of the Foreign Trade Ministry.

"Polish exports to the socialist and non-sociliast countries totalled 491 billion zlotys, which was proportional to the time brackets envisaged in the central annual plan.

"In the first half of the year, exports to non-socialist countries rose by 13.1 per cent in current prices and by 19.7 per cent in the 1982 prices, as compared to the first half of last year. However, the export did not match the level of the first half of 1980, still staying 18 per cent behind that mark.

"After a period when Poland's export growth was mainly due to hard coal and basic raw material sales, the spheres which now enjoy robust export development also include metallurgy, chemical, lumber and paper and agricultural and food industry."

"Exports of electroengineering products were smaller by 3.3 per cent than in the first half of 1982," said ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE.

"Polish imports from non-socialist countries were up 24.8 per cent in current prices and up 23.2 per cent in the 1982 prices from the respective period last year. The import volume was determined by financial capacities resulting, above all, from export earnings. Foreign credits had still a very small role in financing the purchases.

"A further rise in imports from non-socialist countries is closely tied to the increase in hard currency earnings from Polish exports," the weekly stressed.

"Poland's turnover in the first half of 1983 showed that exports to non-socialist countries were bigger by 60 billion zlotys than imports from those countries, which was more than envisaged in the annual plan assumptions. Two-thirds of that surplus covered trade with industrialized countries."

"All in all, foreign trade turnover in the first half of 1983 should be assessed positively because of the consolidation of growing trend in exports, despite an unfavourable price system, creeping recession in the capitalist countries and restrictive measures of the Western states.

"The undertaken moves are aimed at making fuller use of the socialist countries' import capacities and further increasing exports -- the key source of foreign currency enabling Poland to further improve the supply of imported goods for the national economy."

TRYBUNA LUDU ON POOR AGRICULTURAL RESULTS

AU281156 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26 Jul 83 p 2

[Ewa Fiala article: "What Emerges From the Agricultural Census?"]

[Excerpts] The results of the agricultural census have really gone unnoticed among the important and very important matters of the last few days. Recalling these results can almost be compared to a bull in a china shop. It is not pleasant, but one's journalistic duty concerning agricultural topics forces one to draw attention to figures brought back from rural areas by the census men.

Even allowing for a margin of error, as some are fond of doing, and even allowing for a deliberate distortion of data to make figures appear lower than they actually are, for which we do not know the reason, the calculations are not good. The number of cattle has gone down by 5.4 percent and amounts to about 11.25 million. (What is important and more favorable is that the number of cows has only gone down by 1 percent). However, the number of hogs has gone down by as much as 20 percent, and is now not much higher than 15.5 million. Only 4 million hogs were born this year. No circle of farmers or of agricultural production organizers expected such a drop. It is worth recalling that these are the numbers of cattle and hogs we had in 1971. So we have regressed -- because that is how one must call it -- by more than a decade. Yet at that time there were 4 million fewer people to feed. There were slightly fewer than 33 million people then, not like today when there are almost 37 million.

Without any doubt the main cause of the regression has been the shortage of fodder. Coupled with the "stopped" supplies of fodder from the state pool are the results of last year's drought.

To this one has to add the inefficient organization of procurement that we can remember from last fall, fluctuating prices, and a rise in the price of potatoes. A panic procurement of potatoes, which are, of course, alternative fodder for hogs, resulted in farmers planting them in ditches instead of feeding hogs with them. This turned out to their disadvantage, because the potatoes rotted, the price of potatoes plummeted, and finally the demand for potatoes fell as well. Instead of farmers raising their capital, their pockets were hit. And instead of making production decisions at the threshold of March/April, they "held their breath" and waited. One can even say they are waiting to this day.

Without disregarding other obstacles to animal production, the most important matter this year, and one possible to achieve, is an improvement in the balance sheet for fodder. However, one cannot just talk about this. One must sow.

There is no point in making calculations if no conclusions are drawn from them. Conclusions must be drawn from the recorded figures. The winter drop in the supply of livestock (from the final quarter of this year to the first quarter of 1984) is already inevitable. But we are concerned with the whole of next year and the following years. So we must use all the chances and possibilities of increasing our domestically produced fodder reserves, draw the right conclusions from the faulty procurement prices of potatoes, and maintain the guarantees (for there are such guarantees, only they are disregarded) of supplying rural areas with consumer goods to an equal level. Finally, we must talk to farmers, advise them, convince them, and even -- although this sounds anachronistic -- spur them on.

We must spur them on to produce. An army of experts numbering over 20,000 has been created for this purpose. Where are they and what are they doing,, since they are not among farmers in the fields?

TASKS OF PAP AS GOVERNMENT NEWS AGENCY

LD291817 Warsaw PAP in English 1432 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Text] Warsaw 29 July -- The law on the POLISH PRESS AGENCY, PAP, passed by the Polish Sejm is a legal confirmation of the organizational role played by the agency for many years now. Formally in accordance with the 1945 decree of the National People's Council (KRN), PAP was a state enterprise, although it played the role and tasks of a government news agency.

The new law says that the POLISH PRESS AGENCY is a government news agency which disseminates documents as well as statements of the government and state authorities. PAP presents the approach of the state authorities to the events at home and worldwide. The task of PAP is to inform Polish society about all manifestations of life in the country and abroad and to inform foreign countries about life in Poland and international events associated with Poland.

PAP is headed by president nominated by the prime minister and carries out the tasks of a central organ of state administration. The POLISH PRESS AGENCY has the following desks or departments: home, foreign and external as well as a press documentation centre. Hence, the status of the POLISH PRESS AGENCY as the government news agency was regulated by the Sejm with a legal act -- a document of the highest legal rank in this country.

OFFICIAL VISITS NUCLEAR PLANT, PIPELINE IN USSR

LD291953 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Text] Albin Siwak, member of the Politburo of the PZPR Central Committee, has visited two large projects in the Soviet Union, built with the assistance of Polish work forces: the Khmelnitskiy nuclear power station and the final sections of the Urengay-Pomary-Uzhgorod gas pipeline. At present more than 2,000 of our specialists work on the building of the Khmelnitskiy power station. From this power station we will receive electric energy through a high-tension line to Rzeszow. One thousand eight hundred and sixty of our workers are employed in the construction of the 38-kilometers-long section of the gas pipeline and on four compressor stations and ancillary projects. In August our work forces will start the construction of a 54-kilometers-long section to the Hungarian border.

PARTY, STATE DELEGATION MEETS CUBA'S CASTRO

LD300906 Warsaw PAP in English 0713 GMT 30 Jul 83

[Text] Havana 29 July -- On 25-29 July the Polish party and government delegation was on a visit to Cuba. The delegation was composed of: Miroslaw Milewski -- member of the Political Bureau, CC PUWP secretary, Zenon Komender -- deputy prime minister and Lucjan Piatkowski -- deputy head of Foreign Department at the PUWP Central Committee. The delegation took part in ceremonies marking 30th anniversary of the insurgent attack against Moncada military barracks -- Cuba's national day. The main celebrations took place in Santiago de Cuba in the Province of Oriente.

In Havana the delegation was received by secretary of CP of Cuba Central Committee, chairman of the Council of State, Premier Fidel Castro Ruz. The talk was held in a friendly atmosphere. The issues of cooperation between the PUWP and the CPC and between Poland and Cuba were discussed. The willingness of both sides for further tightening of ties of cooperation between the two nations was stressed.

EGYPTIAN PREMIER MUHYI AD-DIN ON OFFICIAL VISIT

Received by Ceausescu

AU291905 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1820 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 29/7/1983 -- On July 29 in the afternoon, President Nicolae Ceausescu received in Neptun resort Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din, prime minister of the Arab Republic of Egypt, who is paying an official visit to Romania. The interview was attended by Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu.

On behalf of the president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Muhammad Husni Mubarak, the Egyptian premier conveyed President Nicolae Ceausescu a warm message of friendship and the Romanian people wishes of progress and prosperity.

Nicolae Ceausescu thanked for the message conveyed and addressed President Muhammad Husni Mubarak a warm, friendly salute and the Egyptian people wishes of peace and prosperity. The Romanian head of state showed that the Egyptian prime minister's visit to Romania was a new and significant expression of the close, friendly relations between the two countries and peoples, of their joint wish to strengthen those relations continuously, in the mutual interest.

Highlighting the traditional Romanian-Egyptian relations the two sides noted with satisfaction that they had expanded and enriched steadily in the spirit of the orientations and understandings covenanted at summit level, which opened broad prospects to the cooperation between the two countries. Likewise, it was assessed that the results scored in the development of bilateral relations and the growing economic potential of Romania and of Egypt provided favourable conditions for the further intensification and diversification of collaboration on the political, economic, technical-scientific and cultural planes, as well as in other fields of activity. The two sides' determination was expressed to make best use of the existing possibilities with a view to initiating new actions of economic cooperation and increasing the volume of trade. It was shown that the expansion and deepening of the Romanian-Egyptian cooperation fully met the aspirations after peace and progress of the two countries and peoples, the cause of understanding and collaboration among nations.

At the same time, major aspects of the current international political life were approached, with emphasis on the fact that tension in the world war particularly serious. It was highlighted that under like circumstances action should be taken in all firmness and with a sense of utmost responsibility for the resumption and continuation of the policy of peace, detente and international collaboration, for the political settlement of all interstate differences, for the elimination of the use and threat of force from international relations, for the observance of each nation's right to develop freely and self-reliantly without any outside interference.

It was considered that the fundamental problem of our epoch was the ensurance of peace, the fact being highlighted that everything possible should be done to halt the dangerous course towards confrontation and war, put an end to the arms race, prevent the deployment of new medium-range missiles in Europe, withdraw and scrap the ones in place, and achieve disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place. At the same time, the fact was brought to the fore that the fight for disarmament was closely linked to the fight for the eradication of underdevelopment and the building of a new international economic order.

During the talk, special attention was paid to the latest developments in the Middle East. The importance was highlighted of intensifying political and diplomatic actions for the achievement of a global, just and durable settlement of the issues in the area, for the establishment of a lasting peace based on Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in the wake of 1967 war, on the recognition of the Palestinian people's inalienable rights, of its right to self-determination and the setting up of an independent state of its own included, on the guaranteeing of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of all the states in the area. It was considered that the resolution of the complex problems in the Middle East called for the calling of an international conference with the participation of all the sides concerned, inclusive of the Palestine Liberation Organization, as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

In that framework, the need was stressed for an urgent and unconditional withdrawal of Israel from Lebanon and for the observance of the integrity and sovereignty of Lebanon, which would bear positively on the whole situation in the Middle East.

The interview passed in a cordial, friendly atmosphere.

Muhyi ad-Din Statement

NC291851 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1705 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Text] Constanza, 29 Jul (MENA) -- Prime Minister Muhyi ad-Din declared that during their meeting today, Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu expressed great interest in the prosperity and progress of relations between Egypt and Romania in various fields.

In a statement following the 90-minute meeting, the Prime minister added that Romania will exert every possible effort to realize fruitful cooperation with Egypt in the economic, commercial, industrial, and agricultural fields.

Concerning the situation in the Middle East, Muhyi ad-Din said that Romanian has a special role and relations in the Middle East, that it exerts continued efforts for realizing comprehensive peace in the area, and that Egypt wishes it success in its endeavors. In his statement, Muhyi ad-Din affirmed that Egyptian-Romanian relations are prosperous and that both countries aim to develop trade so it would reach a volume of $1 billion [as received] in the future. The prime minister indicated that the Romanian president also spoke about the results of his recent tour of five African states.

Dr Muhyi ad-Din said that he renewed an invitation, in the name of President Mubarak, to President Ceausescu to visit Egypt and that its date will be determined later.

On the other hand, the signing of the agreements reached during Muhyi ad-Din's talks with the Romanian prime minister on developing relations between both countries in various fields will take place in Bucharest next Monday.

Cooperation With Romania Viewed

NC300912 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0824 GMT 30 Jul 83

[Excerpt] Bucharest, 30 Jul (MENA) -- MENA has learned that at their meeting yesterday Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu asked Prime Minister Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din to convey a message to President Husni Mubarak in reply to the president's message that was conveyed by Dr Muhyi ad-Din.

MENA has also learned that the final statement on the Egyptian-Romanian discussions -- chaired by the two countries' prime ministers -- contains a political section dealing with the situation in the Middle East area and with the development of events in Lebanon.

Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din has said that the statement -- that will be signed the day after tomorrow, Monday, at the conclusion of the visit -- contains a working program under which the volume of trade between the two countries will amount to $1 billion. The statement also contains a list of the commodities that will be exported to and imported from Romania.

Dr Muhyi ad-Din added that the statement also notes the avenues for expanding the industrial sectors -- an expansion that will be set up on well-considered bases for all sectors, on appropriate prices, and on a scrupulous implementation in a manner that will be beneficial for the two countries.

Attends Dinner With Dascalescu

AU291846 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 29/7/1983 -- On July 29, the prime minister of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din, and Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu attended a dinner given by the chairman of the Executive Committee of Constanta County People's Council, Ion Stoian.

Tours Constanta With Petrescu

AU291850 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1740 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 29/7/1983 -- On July 29, the prime minister of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din, and the other Egyptian officials, accompanied by Gheorghe Petrescu, deputy prime minister, went for a visit to Constanta County.

In the morning the Egyptian guests saw round the shipyard in Constanta, important unit of the Romanian ship building and reparing industry, where they were informed about the expansion and modernization stages of the shipyard, about its development prospects in conditions of a growing merchant and sea-going fleet.

BUCHAREST MEETING MARKS PRC ARMY ANNIVERSARY

AU291907 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 29/7/1983 -- A festive meeting was held in Bucharest on July 29 to mark the 56th anniversary of the Chinese People's Liberation Army which was attended by generals, officers, master sergeants and NCO's of the Bucharest garrison. The meeting was opened by Colonel-General Marin Nicolescu, deputy minister of national defence of Romania. Wang Zhenxi, military, air and naval attache of the People's Republic of China in Bucharest, spoke about the significance of the event.

Present were Li Zewang, ambassador of the People's Republic of China in Bucharest, and members of the embassy.

At the end of the meeting the participants saw round the exhibition of photographs "Aspects of the life and activity of the military of the Chinese People's Liberation Army", and were shown films supplied by the Embassy of the People's Republic of China.

On the same occasion, the ambassador of the People's Republic of China in Bucharest, Li Zewang, and the military, air and naval attache of that country in Bucharest, Wang Zhenxi, met with military of a unit of the Romanian Army.

GHEORGHE RADULESCU MEETS CASTRO IN HAVANA

AU291909 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1752 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Text] Havana, AGERPRES 29/7/1983 -- Messages were exchanged between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of Romania, and Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba [CPC], president of the Council of State and of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, during the latter's reception of Gheorghe Radulescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, vice-president of the State Council, head of a Romanian party and state delegation that attended the festivities in Cuba dedicated to the 30th anniversary of the assault upon Moncada Garrison -- Cuba's national insurrection day.

During the interview, which passed in a cordial atmosphere, aspects were approached of the Romanian-Cuban relations as well as of the current international situation.

Gheorghe Radulescu also had an interview with Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the CPC, vice-president of the Council of State and of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba.

DASCALESCU RECEIVES GDR'S SCHURER 31 JUL

AU311640 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1625 GMT 31 Jul 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 31/07/1983 -- On July 31, Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu received in Neptun resort Gerhard Schurer, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the State Planning Commission of the German Democratic Republic, who paid a visit to Romania.

The interview occasioned an exchange of greetings between the General Secretary of the CC of the SUPG, chaiman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic, Erich Honecker, and the RCP and Romanian state leader Nicolae Ceausescu.

Satisfaction was expressed on the occasion at the relations of close friendship and collaboration between the two countries and peoples, as well as the joint determination to work, in the spirit of the understandings covenanted at top level, for the expansion of the cooperation between Romania and the German Democratic Republic, for the intensification and diversification of cooperation in production, the increase of commercial exchanges, of the contacts in the fields of culture and science, in other domains of mutual interest for the benefit of the two countries and peoples.

The interview passed in a comradely atmosphere.

LEADERS GREET MONGOLIAN LEADERS ON NATIONAL DAY

AU111037 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romania 10 Jul 83 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, general secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Central Committee, and chairman of the Presidium of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR] People's Great Hural; and Comrade Jambiyn Batmonh, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the MPR, Ulaabaatar

Dear comrades: On behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council and Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Romanian people and on our own behalf, we want to extend warm comradely greetings to you, the MPRP Central Committee, the Presidium of the People's Great Hural and the Council of Minsters of the MPR, and to the friendly Mongolian people, together with cordial congratulations on the 62d anniversary of the victory of the Mongolian people's revolution.

The Romanian people are familiar with and value the successes achieved by the Mongolian working people under MPRP leadership in the fatherland's socioeconomic development and in building the new socialist system on Mongolian soil.

We want to express the firm conviction that the positive relations of friendship between our parties and countries will constantly expand and deepen in the spirit and of on the basis of the treaty of friendship and cooperation and of understandings concluded during the recent summit talks in Bucharest and for the benefit of the Romanian and Mongolian people and the general cause of socialism, peace, and international cooperation.

On your great national holiday we wish you, dear comrades, the Communists and all working people in friendly Mongolia new and important successes in implementing the targets set forth by the 18th MPRP Congress in building the socialist society in your fatherland and in the struggle for the triumph of the ideals of peace, disarmament, progress, and understanding among peoples.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania; and Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES DEPARTING AMBASSADORS

Poland Ambassador

AU291911 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1805 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 29/7/1983 -- On July 29, Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received in Neptun resort the ambassador of the Polish People's Republic in Bucharest, Boleslaw Koperski, on a farewell call on ending his mission in Romania. The talks on the occasion proceeded in a comradely atmosphere.

FRG Ambassador

AU261556 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1513 GMT 26 Jul 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 26/7/1983 -- The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, received on Tuesday, July 26, Dr Michael Jovy, ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany in Bucharest, on a farewell call on ending his mission in Romania. The talk conducted on the occasion passed in a cordial atmosphere.

Congo Ambassador

AU261554 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1512 GMT 26 Jul 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 26/7/1983 -- On July 26, Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu received Laurent Mann, ambassador of the People's Republic of the Congo in Bucharest, on a farewell call on ending his mission in Romania. A talk was held on the occasion which passed in a cordial atmosphere.

ANNOUNCEMENT ON FOREIGN EXCHANGE DEPOSITS

LD281147 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1113 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] Belgrade, July 28 (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav Government has announced that the foreign-exchange deposits and accounts of citizens in Yugoslav banks are inviolable and guaranteed by law and that nothing whatever can threaten their security.

The government apparently said this to dispel any doubts following its announcement of a series of measures designed to stimulate the overall inflow of foreign-currency into the country.

Details of these measures are still unknown. What is certain, however, is that they will seek to encourage Yugoslav citizens in the country and those temporarily employed abroad to keep their foreign exchange in Yugoslav banks.

FEDERAL BODIES DISCUSS MILITARY SERVICE CHANGES

LD290538 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1445 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Jul (TANJUG) -- At their sessions today, the National Defense Committee and the Legislative-Legal Commission of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly discussed the draft law on changes and additions to the law on military service and, in principle, endorsed the proposal that it be adopted. A number of observations and suggestions were made [words indistinct].

The draft law, which was explained by Colonel General Dane Petkovski, deputy federal secretary for national defense, envisages that, beginning on 1 August 1984, students recruited for their military service will perform it without any interruption, as do other soldiers. However, the principle according to which they will not be absent from their courses for longer than 1 year will be retained. Another change is that a soldier may interrupt his military service in order to take part in sports events as a member of a team representing the SFRY at world and European championships or at the Olympic games, with the proviso that military service should be resumed after completion of the event.

SPILJAK ADDRESSES NEW ARMY OFFICERS

LD302331 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0505 GMT 30 Jul 83

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Jul (TANJUG) -- It is with special pleasure that I greet you and congratulate you on your graduation as officers of the armed forces of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, said in his address to the new officers of the Yugoslav People's Army.

Today, you have become officers in the Yugoslav People's Army, this hard core and fulcrum of our all-people's defense. Shortly, you will have responsible functions in this united front composed of all working people and citizens, all our nations and nationalities, determined and ready to defend the freedom, independence, sovereignty, and integrity of socialist self-managing and nonaligned Yugoslavia.

You have chosen the honorable profession of active leaders of our Army. The results you have achieved in school show that you have prepared yourselves well in the moral, ideopolitical, and professional aspects for the responsible duties that face you.

I believe that in your future work you will be able to follow Tito's thought and work and use the experience of our national liberation struggle, and especially Tito's military work. With your educational work with soldiers, you will also help the young generations to defend our soil, sea, and skies with the same readiness and love for their homeland as the fighters of our national liberation war, the way Tito recommended: "We do not want what belongs to others, and we do not give what belongs to us."

Comrade officers, Mika Spiljak continued, today we live in a world of intensified contradictions, deep crisis in international relations, and increased interbloc confrontation.

We live at a time of world economic crisis, which has provoked great disruptions and enormous difficulties, especially in the developing countries. This makes international political relations even worse. The hotbeds of crisis and war are spreading in many parts of the world, taking human lives, and destroying the good things created by man over the centuries.

We are in a period when pressure is being applied, when threats of military force are made, and when independence and security are under attack, especially those of the nonaligned countries. The arms race has assumed very dangerous proportions. Military spending has reached the enormous sum of some $800 billion a year. There is saber-rattling with the most terrible weapons of mass extermination. All this worries the sincere partisans of peace and human progress.

You, comrades, know about the great efforts our country is making in the international community, and especially with the nonaligned countries, to ensure that reason prevails over the madness that threatens to push mankind into another catastrophe. We are struggling to stop these unfavorable trends in international relations.

We strive to make the world take the road to disarmament, agreements, cooperation, the resolution of burning economic problems, and the development of democratic, just and equal relations among people, peoples, and states. Our country will continue to do everything within its power to contribute, along with other nonaligned countries, to this great struggle for peace and social progress by all countries.

These unfavorable international circumstances constantly direct us to take care of our own defense and to constantly develop and promote the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection.

The leading cadres of our Armed Forces are, therefore, faced with the exceptionally complex and responsible demands of the concept of all-people's defense and social self-protection and especially the strategy of armed struggle in an all-people's defensive war. As Tito often emphasized, we are working as if peace were to last 100 years, and we are preparing for defense as if war were to break out tomorrow.

To you, young officers of our Army, Mika Spiljak said in continuation, I would especially like to point out the enormous importance involved in your work with the soldiers, not only for the development of their combat readiness but also for the intensification of love and respect for everything we have built so far, and especially for the achievements of our revolution, in order to build conscious and morally and politically strong personalities that know the values of our society and the reason they are defending it.

In our armed forces, as well as in the entire system of all-people's defense, the decisive role is played by a conscious man and fighter, without whom even the most modern technology or arms systems and other fighting means cannot be successfully used. In this, we have a very precious experience from our liberation war, when we won over the numbers and arms of a stronger enemy through the power of our morale.

Our society expects you to be worthy descendants of the fighters of our national liberation war and revolution brought up by our party and Tito. Following the example of those marvelous commanders and commissars, party workers and fighters, who, with their high patriotic consciousness, became the incarnation of sacrifice and the ideals of our revolution, so that you, too, contribute with courage, concern, and exemplary comradeship to the young people serving the Yugoslav People's Army with love and pride.

This will be your special contribution to the education of young people who, after leaving the Army, are faced with new and often difficult tasks in building and developing our socialist self-managing community.

Always bear in mind that with their unparalleled bravery Tito's partisans made the whole world know about the glory of our national liberation struggle and our great contribution to the victory over fascism. Convey this great truth to the young with whom you will be working. We old veterans can tell you from our own experience that victory over an adversary can be achieved only by the people, who, with their Army, know what they are fighting for.

Today, you have the material and other conditions to develop rich ideopolitical and educational work with the soldiers. In this, a great role is played by the organization of the League of Communists in the Army, as well as by the youth organization.

You know the joy with which parents in our country send their children into the Army. They are aware that in the Army their sons will further develop and strengthen the most noble features of a young person as a social being, as a member of our socialist self-managing community. I think that for you, future officers and educators, there can be no higher award than a people's trust and love for its Army.

You have successfully concluded your schooling, but your profession is such that you have constantly to continue learning, advancing, and perfecting your military craft, and acquire new knowledge in all fields of our socioeconomic and political life.

Part of your future tasks will also be to follow the trends in our socioeconomic development and the efforts with which society solves the difficulties and problems of development. This month we have adopted important measures in the economic system and in economic and development policy. They are connected with the implementation of the long-term program of economic stabilization. We are faced with their implementation, which will not be easy. However, relying primarily on our own forces and unity, we will win this battle in our self-managing socialist development. You, as members of our Army, have an important role and responsible tasks in this battle.

You are aware, Mika Spiljak said in continuation, that everything we have created these 40 years represents the work of our people. In this, the Yugoslav People's Army also has a great part. If we managed to do this in the past, under the leadership of the League of Communists, then we can surely do this today, when we have strong economic and human potential.

As for living and working conditions in the Army and its equipment, be assured that the social community will always, in spite of all economic difficulties and within the limits of its material means, ensure the necessary resources for constant modernization of the Army and our armed forces. I am convinced that you will help our armed forces to become still stronger, morally and politically firmer, and even more combat ready.

You, comrades, will be leaving to take up duties in garrisons throughout the country. Use this to get acquainted with people, customs, and culture in new environments. Socialize with young people. Make as many friends among them as possible. Cooperate with the organs of the sociopolitical communities and establish as much direct contact with the people as possible. Wherever you work and live, develop the brotherhood and unity of our people, as a foundation of Yugoslav socialist patriotism and our fellowship. In this, our Army has always set an example, and it is your great obligation to continue this exceptionally important tradition. History teaches us that such consciousness and relations represent the basic conditions of our freedom.

You are taking up your first duties in the Yugoslav People's Army in the year when we celebrate the 40th anniversary of the glorious battles on the Neretva and Sutjeska and the second session of the Antifascist Council of National Liberation of Yugoslavia, which are great dates and turning points in our recent history. The experience and message of those glorious battles should always represent an impetus to your work and your readiness to resolutely defend their achievements. Thus, you will contribute to the further building of our society on the bases of socialist self-management.

In conclusion, turning to the parents of the young officers, Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, said: You deserve the greatest recognition for bringing up and educating these young people, your sons, of whom we are all proud. I congratulate you on this.

Once again, comrade officers, I congratulate you on completing this level of your schooling. I wish you personal happiness and success in your responsible and noble profession.

RIBICIC ON CHANGES IN LEADERSHIP, SYSTEM

AU291935 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 18 Jul 83 p 3

[Interview with Mitja Ribicic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, granted to BORBA editors Slobodan Vujica and Ivan Torov; place and date not given]

[Text] Stabilization in our country is still only a program written on paper, but we continue to not behave according to this program, neither in production, consumption, nor distribution. People do not live according to the stabilization criteria, but rather according to old habits, and thus the person who has worked little and who has badly managed social resources lives as good as the one who has worked more and better and who has operated more successfully. Those who should have pulled us forward have had to carry on their shoulders, and are still carrying, those who are lagging, and this they have found themselves in a difficult situation.

This was stated in an interview for BORBA by Mitja Ribicic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and until recently president of this collective organ. The interview, which was conducted by editors Slobodan Vujica and Ivan Torov, referred primarily to the current moment of Yugoslavia's economic and social development, the causes and roots of deep economic disturbances and crisis, problems of economic stabilization, the phenomena of undermining certain basic moral values in the society and the LC, the unequal criteria in the LC in assessing certain phenomena in society, the manner of work, and the LC tasks.

[Ribicic] All this time since the 12th LCY Congress, this means a whole year, economic problems, the policy of economic stabilization, have had priority in the work of the LC as a whole, as well as in its leaderships. And, undoubtedly, we have achieved in this area, I stress, the initial and also noticeable results. For years, we have been late, and very late indeed, in taking stabilization measures.

About Responsibility and Lack of Responsibility

[Unidentified reporter] Responsibility in general is much discussed in our country. This problem has recently been particularly discussed, and there have also been direct questions by citizens in connection with the economic situation in which we have found ourselves because of excessive indebtedness. The following question has particulary been raised in the public: Can those who caused us to incur such debts and because of whose mistakes we have found ourselves in the difficult situation also be those who could pull us out of this situation? Is the thesis of not raising past responsibility acceptable and should we and in society now mainly differentiate according to how one is presently working?

[Ribicic] Individuals demand responsibility for the erroneous investment policy in the past and for our entire development, which has been accompanied by a great increase in industrial production of 8-9 percent and of social product by 6 percent in the seventies and the eighties. This really was one of the highest increases in Europe.

In this connection, I believe, two mistakes are being made: The first is to agree to the thesis of the developed countries that believe that the basic causes of the world economic crisis are the erroneous policy of the underdeveloped countries, the developing countries, and their excessive indebtedness. They do not see the causes in the existing credit-monetary system and in the measures and policy of the most developed countries in the world which, under the U.S. influence, determine the conditions of operations that suit only the anti-inflationary programs of only the developed countries, not taking account of others.

You see, a factory that was operating profitably when loans were obtained under rather favorable conditions is no longer operating profitably now under the present conditions. To seek responsibility for these changes would really be a futile task.

[Unidentified reporter] This is not disputable. The fact, nonetheless, is that we have -- and this is now particularly discussed -- frequently incurred debts rather easily, even under unfavorable conditions, and that we have not used the loans obtained in the most purposeful manner.

[Ribicic] In order to understand each other, as a developing country, we also had to engage additional accumulation, loans from abroad. Without that, and without a certain level of inflation in the country, we would not have such a development. Naturally, by saying this, I want least of all to deny that in all this there has been no voluntarism, pragmatism, grabbing for loans, wrong investment, and mistakes. All this must be put in its place, where all this happened.

Delay for Changes in the World

[Unidentified reporter] The last 10 years were characterized by a strengthening of republican, provincial, and communal statism, and this has even more encouraged their isolation and contributed to breaking the normal reproduction links on the Yugoslav market.

[Ribicic] All of this has happened. However, it is also a fact that we have prompted the workers class in every commune, province, and republic to become thirsty for capital, thirsty for a more rapid development, so they could pull themselves out of poverty as soon as possible. In that period an enormous decentralization of self-managing decision-making was noted. In doing this we have activated millions of subjects, but we have also strengthened the pluralism of the republican and provincial interests. In 3 decades, we have achieved what others, under much more favorable conditions, needed over 100 years to achieve.

[Unidentified reporter] Nonetheless, the fact is that most difficulties result from our weaknesses, mistakes in the system of operations, measures of economic policy, the policy of the country's development...

[Ribicic] It is necessary to draw a clear dividing line between what the consequence of objective, international, and other circumstances is and what we ourselves are responsible for. At the 12th LCY Congress we were very definite about this, not concealing any of our mistakes. In our later discussions, and also now when the question of responsibility is being raised, it appears that insufficient account is taken of this.

We have, therefore, accepted neither the thesis of the most developed Western countries that the culprits are the underdeveloped countries nor that from the East that only capitalism is responsible, that in socialism everything is in the best order, that there is no crisis in socialism. We also confirmed our authentic Yugoslav answer in the Nonaligned Movement and we received full affirmation for it in New Delhi.

Let us return to responsibility, or rather a lack of responsibility. The problem of responsibility is not raised in connection with everything we did, how we lived, and how we developed. Our responsibility is that we did not turn around in good time in response to the great changes in the world, particularly after the first and second oil crisis. That Yugoslavia, as a moderately developed country, was late in adapting to this newly-arisen situation in the world economy and in evolving its own stabilization program, is our greatest weakness, and it is here that the responsibility of the leadership and others for the present crisis lies.

Slowly and with a great delay, we are turning toward our own forces, toward the orientation to develop those areas and activities that will enable us to carry out greater export expansion.

[Unidentified reporter] Is only a delay involved?

[Ribicic] Because of a delay in immediately beginning to implement a consistent anti-inflationary program, due to the situation in the world economy and in the country, our economic difficulties have increasingly intensified and accumulated, and this had led us to a difficult situation. It is here that our responsibility lies; here is that basic class, political, and economic conflict in our country with conservatism, autarky, voluntarism, with the thesis on socialization of all problems, with a primitive thesis and practice "To work on what I want, to work as I want, while the society must recognize that what I do is the best and should pay me...." It is here that I see the weaknesses of our system and the LC as the vanguard, a cohesive force of our society. Here, in our country, we did not carry out the greatly desired turning point. Everything pushes us in an old direction. One should know that no discussion is accidential: A certain calculation is behind every discussion, although it may be concealed; everyone refers to self-management, to stabilization, yet everyone supports only his own interests.

We Face a Deep Reform

[Unidentified reporter] To what extent is the LCY up to this complex and difficult moment?

[Ribicic] In the LC political leadership, we have done much as respects the program. However, in the year since the 12th congress, we have not succeeded in differentiating ourselves in the LC on implementing the agreed policy. The LC in the delegate system, in the SAWP, in the workers' class, and in the basic organization of associated labor does not behave as a vanguard force of a mass movement for stabilization. All speak about stabilization, but there is no differentiation as to what one's attitude toward stabilization is. Does he implement it or is he behaving contrary to its goals?

I would say that a link still exists between the LC and the administrative structures, political forums, political centers in certain circles, communes, republics, and provinces that are not included in our policy of stabilization to reduce all kinds of expenditures, and primarily investment and general expenditures to the level of our real opportunities. Last year, we made no turning point in this respect. We must do this now, after adopting the long-term program of economic stabilization, because this program demands this differentiation, a change in the manner of work and decision-making and intensification of certain things.

[Unidentified reporter] Can such an LC, in teamwork with business and administrative structures and forums, at all be a vanguard force that will change the existing situation?

[Ribicic] Unless the ties with the managerial structures and forums are decisively broken off, unless a change is made in this, then the organization or organ of the LC that acts in this way will perish along with those with whom its leadership forms a "personal union." This makes necessary a radical turn-about in the work and operation of the LC and in the conduct of every Communist, particularly at a moment when we are faced with a profound economic and social reform on the basis of the stabilization program.

Naturally, this will not proceed without ideological misunderstandings, conflicts, and even resistance of all those forces that will lose their present position, power, and privilege by the changes in society and in the LC itself. The LC must become the support and backbone of those forces -- which will certainly be frequently in the minority -- which will pull us out of the present crisis. There will be resistance on the part of the bureaucracy, which has had a vital influence on the conditions of economic operations, on the part of those who had a formal and informal role in decisionmaking on investments in certain aktivs, and also on the part of the technocrats, who knew only how to buy a foreign license, and not always in the best way, at that.

I think that a great change will come about, too, in the method of political work. Plans will originate in a different way. They will have to be ratified by the logic of economic and market trends.

[Unidentified reporter] In the entire task on working up a plan of long-term economic stabilization the need is always stressed that in the future it is necessary to respect much more the economic laws of commodity production. At the same time, a current exists in the LC that itself doubts all this.

[Ribicic] When stabilization is involved, then the basic thing is that the seriousness of the situation be understood everywhere.

I believe that it is still not clear to people that the situation is such that we have reached the end -- that we either pull ourselves out of this crisis or we will experience a serious failure in the reproduction trends. Today, we must sacrifice something in order not to reach a hopeless situation tomorrow with a drop in production of 20-30 percent, with a complete blockade of imports, and with adopting the obligation to reschedule all debts, something that we have recently discussed and adopted in the SFRY Assembly.

Second, we must precisely know what reliance on our own forces is. It is frequently thought that this means only to work more. However, it primarily means to work better, to operate more qualitatively, and not to make more physical efforts. It is in this respect that we need a turning point. And here lie our enormous chances. To achieve with better organization greater productivity and economies. A full reorganization on new foundations is necessary.

Nonuniform Criteria and Morale in the LC

[Unidentified reporter] How is it possible that in a revolutionary and unified organization, such as the LCY, the existence of extremely opposing criteria on assessing the individual phenomena in the society, as well as in the LC itself, is accepted. How do you see the role of the Central Committee and its Presidium in adopting unified positions and in ensuring the implementation of common action?

[Ribicic] Every problem in society must be solved where it occurs. One should not create cases of a Yugoslav dimension and then conduct disputes about them, without changing the existing situation. For instance, let us take the "the case of Medenica" [a Yugoslav physician arrested in Switzerland for irregularities in charging for Yugoslav patients treated in Switzerland]. He is much discussed and this matter must be continued and made clear so that everyone who is guilty should be made responsible. However, you see, the problem of sending people abroad to be treated is a delicate issue and we must set up criteria on how to send people for treatment, but do so on the level of our real possibilities. I believe that we must do everything possible to make our domestic pharmaceutical industry capable of having all the preconditions for meeting our needs with its own production. We usually issue slogans and then do nothing afterward.

It is essential that the situation change, not that people complain. The worst thing is for Communists to complain, and then do nothing about it. And now the situation is frequently such that all of us complain and that we are all jointly angry at everything.

Well, for instance, we have a work community in the LCY that is not suitable. We have 10 protocol departments that cannot agree on certain things. Who is going to solve this when we are incapable of doing this, if we do not provide an answer to these small, ordinary problems, and if an end is not made of this familiarity and opportunism that has embraced us all.

[Unidentified reporter] It is indisputable that a strengthening of morality in the LC between members and the leadership is the condition for implementing the LC's vanguardism, and this not only so as to point to erroneous solutions, but also so that the LC can prove and confirm itself in work, through the daily conduct of Communists. The fact is that the LC did not always settle accounts and part ways with people who ruin its reputation through their conduct. Sometimes the LC even defended such people.

[Ribicic] Every stage of the revolution creates a moral vision and an image of a fighter for new things. In the armed revolution it was heroism and sacrifice. Immediately after the war, it was the image of a fighter for the reconstruction of the country. In 1948, it was the image of a fighter defending the achievements of our revolution.

There has always been a vision. We then began to perceive the causes of bureaucratism and we achieved certain results in the struggle against bureaucratism, against false anarcholiberalism, and against everything that at the fourth plenum we designated as a firm hand policy that does not take the masses into account. We were building a system of self-managing democracy and we set the vision of man as a subject at the center of our program.

In this present stage of our revolution, we must also find the moral values of something new that will encourage the great majority of the people, all those who live from labor, to struggle for economic stabilization. Here we must clarify some matters, first of all, what socialism is. Is it a socialization of debts, covering of losses that arise through negligence and carelessness, is it solidarity shown in perpetuating organizations that have not been confirmed and proven by the market? Is it running after momentary profits...

[Unidentified reporter] But it is obvious that there are many occurrences in society of crude violations of moral values...

[Ribicic] We must work out the moral criteria and we must strive for their being respected. There is no political party in the world that in its program ignores certain moral criteria, and the League of Communists can do that the least. We must be more modest, we must adjust everything to our possibilities; for instance, we should not take as our example some eastern protocol, but the Scandinavian one; we should have Japanese behavior in our factories, and not some other behavior.

Let us take, for instance, corruption and bribery. We must see where this comes from, where the reasons are, where we have failed.

[Unidentified reporter] Recently, a middle stratum of people came to be established in our country, people who gained riches and great privileges without work, through speculation or usurpation of self-management and power, and who by their behavior taunt those who live exclusively from their work, knowledge, and ability. This erodes society....

[Ribicic] Instead of criticizing the petit bourgeois consumer mentality, we must pay more attention to attaching proper value to proper work, creativity, and knowledge. If we make a turnabout here, it will be easy to see what is parasitic and what is human. The radicalist view that everything that people have is stolen is erroneous. The standard of living is our goal, too: It is our goal that people live better from their labor. This is the meaning of freedom. And we need no restrictions or pressures here. Of course, black-marketeering, enrichment without work, and various other tricks must be the target of strict sanctions and measures. We must sharpen up things here. We must solve some matters through the courts, prosecutors, controls, and social self-protection, and others through taxation policy. There exist some phenomena that are very dangerous for our socieity and that develop quickly, particularly in the conditions of our economic troubles. New kinds of crime have also appeared, such as drug-taking by youth. We must not underestimate this. We must energetically uncover the causes and eliminate this. We must energetically uncover the causes and eliminate them, and we must open up proper prospects in a situation that is difficult and from which we are now searching for a way out.

We Must Repay the Loans

[Unidentified reporter] Despite everything, we have recently been faced by a serious situation in the foreign liquidity of the country, the repayment of debts, ensuring normal reproduction, which has been much discussed both in the SFRY Assembly and among the public. What is your comment?

[Ribicic] The verification of the latest measures in the SFRY Assembly is not as essential as it is important that we truly go into action to realize the adopted policy, to increase hard-currency exports, and to improve the organization and efficiency of our activities in mastering the foreign and domestic liquidity shortages. All of us together and each of us spearately must take care to be able to regularly pay our debts and to carry out all other obligations, instead of -- as some people are doing -- first, asserting that we are unable to do it, and then asking for special conditions in order to be able to assume normal implementation of their obligations.

If we were to consent to some people's asking for special conditions in order to be able to trade with foreign countries, and others in order to be able to trade within the country, we would continue to be turning in a vicious circle, shifting our responsibility onto others or onto the entire community. We must struggle so that there will be as few exceptions and special conditions as possible, which is to say that we will all be able to operate successfully and with good quality in the international and the internal markets. Therefore, verbal support for the documents of the Kraigher commission and the operative plans under preparation by a special commission of the Federal Executive Council is not sufficient; one should primarily strive for a consistent and responsible implementation of the adopted measures and the agreed upon tasks for the whole country.

We Need a Mass Movement for Stabilization

[Unidentified reporter] At one of the latest sessions of the LCY Central Committee, you indicated the need for a greater consultation with the grassroots. You seem to have gotten at the essence of the problem: insufficient participation of the members in formulating policy and the absence of inevitable general party debates about some important problems.

[Ribicic] In this respect we have achieved something. We have mobilized the republican and provincial leaderships more in examining the questions that we are broaching and in perceiving how these are reflected at the grassroots. There has been no factory or basic organization that has failed to talk about our conclusions. We have also intensified the question of democratic centralism. It is not less and less a mere cliche and more and more a demand to move as Tito always said, "From words to deeds," in the realization of the Yugoslav policy in every cell of society.

In this connection I believe that the complete work of the Commission of the Federal Councils for Stabilization is a very precious theoretical and action directive for our work along the line of Kardelj's "Directions of the Development of the Political System of Socialist Self-Management." Therefore, it is duty of the Communists to base all our activities on this basis and to carry out a differentiation consistently.

In this 1-year period since the 12th LCY Congress, we have not succeeded in changing the role of the SAWP as a front. The front-like manner of work is still a weakness in the work of the League of Communists because it is chiefly directed at forums and executive organs of power; it is not directed at the delegate assemblies but at the executive councils and administrative organs. Here we have not succeeded. We must form a mass movement for stabilization in the front of the socialist forces. The LC conclusions should be checked in the front to see to what extent they have become an interest and a policy of the masses and of all the organized owrking people in our system.

[Unidentified reporter] But let us return to the question of all-party debates...

[Ribicic] Naturally, we must make possible a much greater participation of the party grassroots in formulating policy and decisions, in controlling the work of the leadership. Influence must flow from the grassroots to forums, and not only toward the grassroots. If we compare the state of affairs in the LCY with certain other parties in the world, then we have achieved noticeable results. Discussions are increasingly more frequent in which various problems are cleared up in forms, at roundtable conferences, symposia, and in the press, but the trouble is in the fact that as the LC, let me reiterate, we are not present in the front when the policy is being created, and that we do not advocate our positions in the institutions of the system. Many good observations made at these public debates frequently do not contribute to a change in the situation and behavior precisely for this reason because the LC still continues to operate in many ways through forums, with a reliance on authority, by linking people in forums with the administrative structures.

Cadre Changes in Motion [u hodu]

[Unidentified reporter] For 1 year you were president of the Presidium, a collective organ, or the first among equals. It is obvious that the Presidium is more and more frequently holding discussions on many important problems. Nonetheless, views exist that certain discussions in the Presidium, as well as in the Central Committee, do not lead to an end, but rather that everyone puts forward "his own" opinions and that things are left at that. One speaks of bad compromise...

[Ribicic] This Presidium, and also the Central Committee, expresses the state and the cadre policy in the LC between the 11th and the 12th LCY Congresses. Many factors have influenced this. There was the illness and death of Tito, a man who had a special importance and played a special role. There have been discussions about the 1-year term of office and collective leadership so as to prevent the phenomena of leadership and certain personifications in the federation. The basic thing was to prevent the appearance of a new Tito because he was, really, unique.

In the period between the two congresses, the republics and provinces expressed very strongly their interest in being present in the federation not only as a factor of Yugoslavia, of a Yugoslav synthesis, but also as a factor which ensures the existing relationship of forces in a republic or province itself and its position within the federation. And all this reflected on the work of the Presidium, as well as other institutions in the federation.

There was also much underrating of economic problems and difficulties, as well as insufficient realization of where the causes of our misfortunes are and the ways of overcoming them.

Under such conditions we wanted to develop as much as possible the work of the Presidium and the Central Committee as collective organs which encourage discussions and the achievement of this Yugoslav synthesis.

We are now entering a new period of struggle for stabilization and a struggle for reform in which Marxist answers are being sought for certain new problems and challenges, and this imposes the introduction of certain new, more contemporary forms of pursuing cadre policy in the federal leadership. And not only in this leadership. We should be able to carry out certain tasks. There are two things involved: a 1-year term of office for all leading posts, and no changes in the course of a 4-year term of office. It is not a better idea to carry out changes in motion, than to barricade ourselves from one term of office to another? This first solution would certainly be a better solution.

Therefore, great changes are indispensable everywhere: deep reforms in accordance with the adopted policy and which will suit the character of our community. The LC is responsible before society and the public for implementing this policy and these changes. The LC must wage a struggle so that its positions are adopted in society and they become the basis for mobilizing the broadest masses for implementing the LC policy, primarily the stabilization policy. We must oppose the frequent tendency that whenever we begin to resolve the greatest problems a "case" comes back as a counterblow in an attempt to divert the party action from the main track to a secondary track, to things which cannot be in the center of the LCY struggle.